

## TAFT PRAISES VALOR OF SOUTHERN SOLDIERS

Also Tells Daughters of Confederate Wilson Administration Will Eliminate Sectionalism.

## WOMEN START MONUMENT

Corporal Tanner Pleads for True Community of Feeling Between North and South at Laying of Stone.

Washington, Nov. 12.—A greater opportunity to give the South a "feeling of ownership" in the government will be offered the Woodrow Wilson administration than was accorded the present Republican regime, President Taft to-night told the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the opening session of their annual convention here.

The President declared that "circumstances have rendered it more difficult for a Republican administration than for a Democratic one to give our Southern brothers and sisters the feeling of close relationship and ownership in the government of the United States." Activity of Southernism in official life, consequent to Democratic control of the government, he said, would give the South a feeling of partnership in the conduct of the country's affairs that would do much toward eliminating sectional feeling. A great crowd of the daughters gathered at the opening "welcome session" to hear the President.

## Celebrate Heroism of Southern Soldiers

President Taft said the occasion that brought the daughters together was not "the mourning at the loss of a lost cause," but that they met to celebrate the heroism, courage and sacrifice of the men of the South. He declared North and South alike should rejoice in "the common heritage of courage" left by the war, and that while the greater horrors of the war which visited the South made it more difficult for the feeling of hostility to die out there than in the North, the sectional line was as fast entirely disappearing.

Continuing, the President said in part: "Until within recent decades prosperity has not shed her boon of comfort upon the South with so generous a hand as upon the North. Hence those of us in the South who have been sometimes impatient at a little flash now and then of the old sectional antagonism are ungrateful in our attitude toward these marked differences."

For years after the war, the Republican party, which had carried the nation through the war to its successful conclusion, was in control of the administration of the government, and it was impossible for the South to escape the feeling that he was linked in his allegiance to an alien nation and alien to whose destiny he could not contribute. Time, however, cures much, and after a while there came a Democratic administration of four years, and then another of four years, and then another of four years, and they came to have more and more influence in the halls of Congress and in the executive branch of the government brought with it a sense of closer relationship to it and to all the people for whom the government was carried on.

## Opportunity for Democrats.

I speak for my immediate Republican predecessors in office when I say they labored to bring the sections more closely together. I am sure I can say that, so far as in me lies, I have left nothing undone to reduce the sectional feeling and to make the divisions of this our country geographical only. But I am free to admit that circumstances have rendered it more difficult for a Republican administration to give to our Southern brothers and sisters the feeling of close relationship and ownership in the government of the United States.

Therefore, in solving the mystery of that providential dispensation which now brings on a Democratic administration to succeed this, we must admit the good that will come to the whole country in a more confirmed sense of partnership in this government which our brothers and sisters of the Southland will enjoy in an administration in which Southern opinion will naturally have greater influence, and the South greater proportionate representation in the Cabinet, in Congress, and in other high official stations.

While I rejoice in the steps that I have been able to take to heal the wounds of sectionalism, and to come to the South as people, as far as I could, my earnest desire to make this country one, I can not deny that my worthy and distinguished successors have a greater opportunity, and I doubt not he will use it to the benefit of the nation at large.

The daughters laid the cornerstone of the great monument to the Confederate dead in Arlington Cemetery to-day.

## GUNMEN NAMED BY CHAUFFEUR

Continued from first page.

was called to the witness stand by District Attorney Whitman an hour before court adjourned for the day. Louis Krause, the waiter, and Morris Luban, two eyewitnesses of the crime, had stepped from the witness stand to the table where the gunmen sat, and between them pointed out the four gunmen as the men they saw fire the shots at Rosenthal. It remained for Shapiro to identify all four men.

Apparently taking count of Shapiro's former terror, there had been whisperings from the defendants in the Tombs that the chauffeur would not testify. His appearance was an evident surprise to them.

"Dago" Frank and "Whitney" Lewis, who sat nearest their counsel, had been whispering and smiling sarcastically together during the testimony of Krause and Luban. The demeanor of all four defendants at that time suggested ridicule of the stories of these two eyewitnesses.

There was an instant and noticeable change in the attitude of the prisoners when Shapiro was called. "Dago" and "Whitney" reached for their hip pockets and drew out their handkerchiefs. They mopped their foreheads and stretched their collars, as if preparing to sit up and take notice. All four gunmen leaned forward intently and fastened their eyes on the witness. Their close attention did not relax throughout his testimony. "Dago" and "Whitney" did not smile, as they had done with other witnesses, when Shapiro stepped down and identified them.

## Whitman Examines Witness.

District Attorney Whitman relieved his assistant, Mr. Moss, and conducted the examination of Shapiro. The witness followed his testimony at the Becker trial up to the point where he was called upon to identify the four gunmen. He told of receiving a "phone call" for the automobile at the stand where he and Libby kept it at the Café Boulevard, on the night of July 15. He went to Sharkey's, on 14th street, in answer to the call, and picked up "Jack" Rose, Harry Vallon and Sam Schepps as passengers and took them to 145th street and Seventh avenue, he said. There Schepps got out of the automobile and rang the bell of a house, and a man put his head out of an upper window and said he would be right down. The man came down and got into the automobile and they went from there to "Bridge" Weber's place, at 42d street and Sixth avenue, he said.

"Do you see the man in the courtroom who got into your car uptown?" asked the District Attorney.

"Yes, he is sitting over there," the witness pointed at "Dago" Frank at the table.

"Dago" Frank stood up at the request of the District Attorney.

"Is that the man?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"Yes," said the witness faintly.

"You know him as 'Dago' Frank Crofield?" asked the prosecutor.

"Yes," Shapiro replied, faintly again.

The witness then told of going to Weber's place and waiting there while his first passengers got out and "three other men got into the car with 'Dago' Frank."

"Do you see those men in court?" asked the District Attorney.

"Yes, they are sitting at the table," replied the chauffeur.

Mr. Whitman asked Shapiro to step down from the witness stand and point out the men. Shapiro stepped down quickly and brought up directly opposite the gunmen on the other side of the table. They glared at him at close range.

He pointed at "Whitney" Lewis first, and went down the line calling them number one, two, three, four.

"Those are the men who were in my car," he said.

## Stand Up for Identification.

Justice Goff had the four prisoners stand up, and Mr. Whitman called their names in the order Shapiro had identified them while the court checked the names off on a record he had before him.

Shapiro said after the men got into the car he was instructed to drive around almost directly opposite the Tombs and face east.

"I heard Frank say, 'Everything is all right. There are no cops around.'"

The four men got out of the car and remained in it and waited, he said.

"How long did the car stay there?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"Fifteen or twenty minutes," Shapiro replied. "Then I heard three or four shots. These four men ran to the car. They had revolvers in their hands. Two went in one side and two in the other. 'Gyp' the Blood stuck a gun at my head and said, 'Hurry up, you boob, and drive out of here.' I started up and went through 43d street to Madison avenue and north on Madison avenue."

"Did you hear any conversation after they got into the car?" asked Mr. Whitman.

"Yes, they were saying that everything had been fixed up all right. They said that Becker had fixed the cops," was the reply.

Shapiro was turned over to Charles G. F. Wahle, counsel for the defense, for cross-examination. In answer to one of Mr. Whitman's questions, Shapiro went on to say that "Bridge" Weber was one of his passengers in the car when they drove uptown to get "Dago" Frank.

The witness got only as far as mentioning the name "Bridge" when he stopped and corrected himself.

## Counsel Emphasizes "Slip."

Mr. Wahle dwelt upon this "slip." Shapiro said that he had met Weber only once, four years ago, and mentioned his name inadvertently because he had heard it so much in the case. Mr. Wahle proceeded:

Q.—How long have you known "Sam" Schepps? A.—I drove him about July 19 for the first time.

Q.—And "Jack" Rose? A.—The same day.

Q.—Do you remember June 3 last—the day that "Jack" Zellig was shot when leaving this courthouse? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was your car near this courthouse at that time? A.—No.

Q.—Were you driving it? A.—No.

Libby, my partner, was.

Q.—When you were arrested were you

taken before Commissioner Dougherty?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And did you say you had gone on the night of the shooting from Sharkey's to "Bridge" Weber's, where you got some men, but you did not see what they looked like? A.—Yes.

Q.—In the courtroom you were asked to identify "Whitney" Lewis and "Gyp" the Blood as men who had been in the car that night and you said they were not? A.—I was afraid to identify them.

Q.—While you were in the City Prison charged with murder in the first degree in connection with this case, what cell did you occupy? A.—No. 212.

Q.—And who was in the cell with you after Libby was discharged? A.—Morris Fishman.

Q.—Did you ever tell him that you had not seen these men? A.—No.

## Remembers Mother's Visit.

Q.—Do you remember when your mother came to see you? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were taken from the Tombs to the West Side Prison, and you were asked to mix up with the men in the prison? A.—She did not.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with her about the case? Answer me yes or no. A.—No.

Shapiro was then asked the names of several deputy sheriffs and keepers and was asked if he remarked to them that he didn't see why he was charged with being mixed up in the murder.

"I did make such a remark," replied Shapiro, whose cross-examination then continued.

Q.—When you came down from uptown were Schepps, Vallon, Rose and "Dago" Frank in the car? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you get out of the car when it got to the Tombs? A.—No.

Q.—What became of Vallon, Weber and Schepps? A.—They got out at 42d street and Sixth avenue.

Q.—Where did you see them next? A.—I saw Vallon and Weber at the Tombs.

Q.—Did you see Vallon in front of the Elks' club as you passed through 43d street that night? A.—No.

Q.—Did anybody ride with you on the front of the car after the killing of Rosenthal? A.—No.

Q.—How many persons were in the car besides you? A.—Only four.

Q.—Did you see a man, Itsky, that night? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know such a man? A.—No.

Q.—What sort of a hat did Schepps wear that night? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—What kind of a hat did Vallon wear? A.—A soft gray one. I can't remember what the others wore.

## Aged Mother Overcame Fear.

On re-direct examination by Mr. Whitman Shapiro said he had been afraid to testify against the four gunmen before as he feared them and testified finally only because of the pleadings of his aged mother. Shapiro said he had told Aaron J. Levy, his lawyer, the day of his arrest that the four men were in his car.

"Who was it held a pistol to your head in the car?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I think it was Gyp," replied Shapiro.

"You say that you told Mr. Levy the names of the men in the car and Mr. Levy did nothing about it?" Mr. Wahle then asked.

Mr. Whitman objected and was sustained. Shapiro was excused from the stand and was led from the courtroom back to the Tombs.

Justice Goff decided yesterday to place the jury under the surveillance of Captain Lynch and the six court attendants who had charge of the Becker jury during the trial. The court so announced at the noon recess, and said any messages the jurors wished to send to their homes would be delivered by the court attendants. The jury was taken to the Murray Hill Hotel at the adjournment of court for the day. The jurors will live there until the trial is over.

"Bald Jack" Rose was in court to take the witness stand following Shapiro, but Justice Goff decided to adjourn, remarking that the direct and cross examination of Rose might be quite lengthy. District Attorney Whitman said after court, however, that he would finish the direct examination of Rose within half an hour.

He does not intend to take Rose over the detailed story of the murder plot, as he told it at the Becker trial, unless forced to bring out a good deal of that testimony by the nature of the cross-examination of the defense.

Either Vallon or Weber will be called to support Rose's testimony, and "Sam" Schepps will be called in corroboration. Giovanni Stanish, another eye-witness of the shooting, will testify to-day, and that is expected to end the case of the People.

Mr. Whitman said the prosecution would probably rest to-day, unless the cross-examination of witnesses were very long.

## Opening Mere Outline of Plot.

In opening the case for the prosecution yesterday Assistant District Attorney Moss drew a mere outline of the murder plot against Rosenthal, as compared with his opening at the Becker trial. He dwelt more upon the actual commission of the crime as charged against the four defendants at the Becker trial. He hardly mentioned Becker's name. Mr. Wahle objected early to the term "gunmen" being applied to his clients. The court sustained his objection. Mr. Moss dropped into the use of the term several times afterward, but caught himself each time, apologizing to counsel for the defense, and alluding to the prisoners as "defendants."

The prosecution first established the corpus delicti by the same witnesses who testified at the Becker trial. In fact, there was no witness called yesterday by the state who had not been a witness at the trial of Becker. With the exception of Shapiro's testimony, a good part of which was new, particularly his sensational identification of all four gunmen, the record varied little from that of the testimony at the Becker trial. The cross-examination of the witnesses developed little that was new and gave no intelligent clue to the line of the defense.

Jacob Hecht, formerly a waiter in the Tombs, testified that he saw the shooting from the entrance of the hotel, but did not see the faces of any of the men present. Lewis Krause, another waiter, followed Hecht on the witness stand, and made the first identification of the gunmen. He stepped down from the witness chair and identified "Lefty" Louie, "Whitney" Lewis and "Gyp" the Blood, as three men whom he had seen fire shots at Rosenthal. "Dago" Frank seemed disappointed in being overlooked by the witness, for he pointed to himself and smiled as Krause stood in front of the gunmen looking them over. Mr. Wahle, on cross-examination, showed some contradictions in Krause's testimony at the Coroner's inquest compared with his testimony yesterday.

Krause admitted that the men whom he had identified had never been placed in a line with several other men when he had previously identified them.

Morris Luban, another eye-witness, who was lent by the New Jersey authorities, where he was in custody, to the New York authorities for the Becker trial, pointed out "Dago" Frank, "Lefty" Louie and "Gyp" the Blood, as three men whom he had seen fire shots at Rosenthal. He could not identify "Whitney" Lewis. "Whitney" smiled his approval when the witness failed to identify him.

Luban had gone to the Tombs with a woman companion the night of the shooting and saw Herman Rosenthal, whom he knew, a few minutes before he was shot, he testified. Similar to his testimony at the Becker trial he said he had known the woman with whom he had been identified as "Annie." Mr. Wahle wanted to know if her full name was

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Annie Kahn, but Luban declared he couldn't enlighten him. Luban testified that he and his companion had attended the show at Hammerstein's roof garden the night of the shooting. He couldn't remember any of the vaudeville acts they saw. The witness created a laugh in answer to a question by Mr. Wahle about the show.

"Do you remember seeing some ladies in lights of various colors skating on ice at the show that night?" asked Mr. Wahle.

"I've seen so many of those things, I can't remember where I seen them," the witness replied.

**BECKER'S JURY BOARD BILL.**

The Controller's office has received a bill for \$1,996 to pay the expenses of the Becker jury at the Murray Hill Hotel. Nineteen men were quartered there for fourteen days. O. A. Dickinson, who furnished the automobiles in which the jury went between the hotel and the court, has submitted a bill for \$30. This bill includes the trip they took when Justice Goff ordered that the jury be taken to their various polling places to register.

## HART OFFICIALLY OUT OF CASE.

District Attorney Whitman received a letter yesterday from John W. Hart, who was counsel for Lieutenant Becker, saying that Mr. Hart had been out of the case for some time and had consented to an order of substitution, but no order of substitution has been filed as yet with the District Attorney.

## WOMEN IN REPLEVINED BED

Resist Deputy Sheriff and Four Policemen, but Lose.

Deputy Sheriff "Jack" Bier performed yesterday the most difficult job of his official career, and that he lived to report it to his office is partly due to the valiance of four policemen whom he had to commandeer to help him. His assignment was to replevin several pieces of furniture that were in the home of Giuseppe Saracena, at 151st street, near Third avenue, the Bronx.

The place had been the home of Saracena only two days, as he was married on Sunday. He and his bride had just begun to make themselves comfortable, when Bier came along with a replevin obtained by D. Baumann & Co., who owned the furniture.

The furniture, consisted of a brass bed, parlor suite, mahogany table, oak chiffonier, axminster rug, mahogany pier mirror, rocker, a lamp and two pictures. The goods were bought from the Baumann firm by one Frank Conti on the installment plan. He transferred them to Saracena even before he paid for them. The furniture firm objected, and Saracena, who is in the second bad business, said that he bought the household effects from Conti.

Deputy Sheriff Bier, with two negroes and a van sent by Baumann & Co., went to the Saracena home. In the flat were ten men and women. The two negroes refused to undertake the job and retired. Bier went to the 63d Precinct police station and got two patrolmen. When they returned to the Saracena house they called two more patrolmen.

Three or four of the women friends of the Saracenas determined that the furniture should not be removed, and three themselves on the bed. Two or three other men were armed with sticks, and one man held an axe, ready to resist the execution of the replevin. The policemen did not like the attitude of the defenders and they drew their revolvers, which had a good effect, and which enabled the deputy sheriff to take the stuff away, leaving the home of the "newlyweds" practically bare.

## PUNCHED MOOSE, GOES FREE

Was Called 'Red Lawless, Leftie Louie, of Greenwich Village.'

A little echo of the election among Magistrate O'Connor, in the Jefferson Market court, yesterday afternoon, when Edward Lawless, who gave his address as No. 42 Horatio street, was arraigned before him on a charge of assaulting Edward J. Murray, a young Bull Moose editor of the 5th Assembly District, for referring to him in one of his campaign speeches as "Red" Lawless, the "Lefty" Louie of Greenwich Village. The amusement was furnished by the testimony of Lawless, whose straightforward, unvarnished version of the affair was largely instrumental in obtaining his acquittal at the hands of the magistrate.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Dickinson, appearing for the people, tried to show that Lawless's assault, which occurred on the night of October 24 at Eighth avenue and 12th street, had been premeditated, and that he had struck Murray in the eye with the butt end of a revolver. Lawless, placed on the stand, admitted frankly that he had several times warned Murray that he would punch his nose if he continued to use his name in his political speeches. "But haven't you considerable power in the district?" inquired Mr. Dickinson.

"I've got so much power," answered Lawless, "that I have to go down to the docks and load potatoes at 180 pounds a bag for a living."

On the night in question, according to the testimony, Murray hit Lawless with an umbrella for observing that his father had been removed from the Surrogate's office for being a bum, and Lawless laid Murray out on the street with a well directed blow of his fist.

Magistrate O'Connor discharged the defendant under Section 246 of the Penal Code, which provides that a man may use force in self-defense, even to the extent of killing his assailant.

## BAIL FOR JOHNSON REFUSED.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Judge Carpenter refused this afternoon \$40,000 cash bail for "Jack" Johnson, the pugilist, confined in the county jail awaiting trial on charges of violating the Mann act. Johnson's lawyers announced that new sureties would be offered to-morrow.

## AFTER RAILROAD DEAL

U. S. Investigating the Grand Trunk-New Haven Plan.

## NEW ENGLAND PROTESTS

Three States Stirred by Abandonment of Work on the Proposed Extension.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 12.—An investigation of the so-called Grand Trunk-New Haven railroad deal is being made by the Department of Justice with a view of ascertaining whether there has been a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, in formal complaints having been made that there were questionable features in the transaction, resulting in the abandonment of the proposed extension of the Grand Trunk Railway into New England.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has made it plain that there are no grounds for action on its part, as there has been no violation of the act to regulate commerce. An appeal to the commission was made by Henry A. Barker, chairman of the public improvements committee of the Board of Trade of Providence, and a reply by Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the commission, sets forth the attitude of that body. The appeal of Mr. Barker is as follows:

Reported Morgan-Mellen deal stops Grand Trunk construction and brings dismay. Must New England's vast industrial and natural resources be forever plotted up for prey of corporation controlling all railways, steamships and trolleys for apparently hostile outside interests? Is our case hopeless?

The reply was sent to-day and was as follows:

Your telegram to the effect that the proposed extension of the Grand Trunk Railway into New England has been stopped through the efforts of the New Haven company and its allied interests is received.

This commission has no information upon the subject to which you refer. We have absolutely nothing to do with the construction of this railroad, to which our assent is not required.

Our activities are entirely confined to the subject of rates. If Providence is not now enjoying rates which are just and reasonable it should complain to this body.

This commission now has under investigation the general subject of railroad facilities in New England, but as I have said to you, we have no control over the service, but must deal entirely with the rate.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Boston, Nov. 12.—To demand that the Grand Trunk Railway keep its pledge and build to Boston and Providence, David O. Ives, transportation expert of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Charles J. Hubbard, a member of the chamber's committee on transportation, left to-day for Montreal to confer with E. J. Chamberlain, president of the Grand Trunk.

New England refuses to accept the substitute offered in the agreement pending between the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Grand Trunk as to traffic. Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven, explains that the Grand Trunk will come to Boston anyway, but over New Haven lines, as a result of the agreement. Business men had high hopes of being relieved of the New Haven monopoly, and according to what they said to-day, will make every effort to cause the Canadian line to complete the road on which it has stopped construction work.

Mayor Fitzgerald, Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the port directors, and other Bostonians laid down the law to-day to the New Haven. Fitzhugh's resignation is predicted here.

Although the Interstate Commerce Commission has refused formally to investigate the deal, a son of Commissioner Prouty, who is an agent for the commission, has been in Boston for several weeks, and will turn his attention to the latest phase of the railroad situation here.

Governor Foss says that if the agreement between the roads means restraint of competition he will ask the Department of justice to act.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

New Haven, Nov. 12.—Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven road, declined to make any further comment to-night on the proposed Grand Trunk extension. Judge Heaton Robertson, of this city, a director of the railroad, said:

"I haven't heard anything about any agreement, except what I have read in the newspapers. I believe the report that

the Grand Trunk stopped work on the road because of the high price of money. The New Haven road is doing nothing to stifle competition in the railroad business in New England."

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Providence, Nov. 12.—Governor Pothier declared to-night that unless he was placed in possession of the facts relating to the reported deal between the Grand Trunk and the New Haven road, whereby in return for giving up all construction work in Rhode Island the Grand Trunk would be able to profit by a traffic agreement with the Mellen interests, he would invoke whatever law might apply to the situation and would instruct the State Attorney to proceed against the Southern New England, the branch of the Grand Trunk here, for violation of its agreement with the state.

The Governor received a dispatch from E. J. Chamberlain, president of the Grand Trunk, to-day, saying that he would be able to go over the situation in New York this week with the Governor.

Governor Pothier replied that he was very busy, and asked President Chamberlain to meet him here instead. No reply had been received late to-night. President Chamberlain's message contained also this clause:

There is very little in the New Haven matter, not enough to say whether it would have any effect or not on Southern New England if carried out.

Montreal, Nov. 12.—E. J. Chamberlain, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, supplemented to-day his announcement that the Southern New England Railway had been stopped because of the condition of the money market in England. Mr. Chamberlain said that the road in question, though only seventy-five miles long, would be a very expensive piece of construction work, owing to the nature of the country. He added that he wanted to emphasize the fact that the suspension was only temporary.

## DEATH DEEPENS MYSTERY

"Sister" of "Commodore Kittson's Daughter" Ends Case.

The habeas corpus proceedings brought by Mrs. Mary C. Lee against Mrs. Isabelle Caulfield Brown, whom she calls her sister, by which Mrs. Lee sought to find her mother, Mrs. Mary Caulfield, who she alleged was being detained by Mrs. Brown, came to an abrupt end yesterday, when Mrs. Lee, in testimony filed in the Supreme Court, said that since the hearings in the case started, she had learned of her mother's death.

Much mystery has surrounded the case since its inception. Mrs. Brown, whose husband is head of a number of gas companies, has denied that she is Mrs. Lee's sister or that Mrs. Caulfield was her mother. She said that she was the daughter of Commodore Norman W. Kittson, who died in 1888. She denied having detained Mrs. Caulfield, and said she had heard in 1890 that Mary Caulfield was dead and had heard nothing more of her since then.

At a hearing before Adam Weiner, as referee, Mrs. Brown testified that she first knew of Mrs. Caulfield in 1865, in Chicago, when she was in the woman's care. At that time Mrs. Caulfield was acting as Commodore Kittson's housekeeper, according to Mrs. Brown.

At the hearing yesterday, Mrs. Lee testified that Mrs. Knowles, her counsel, had written her a letter saying he had seen her mother's grave.